

Austria	..... 1.50	Lebanon	..... 1.50
Belgium	..... 1.50	Luxembourg	..... 1.50
Canada	..... 1.50	Norway	..... 1.50
Denmark	..... 1.50	Portugal	..... 1.50
France	..... 1.50	Spain	..... 1.50
Germany	..... 1.50	Sweden	..... 1.50
Greece	..... 1.50	Switzerland	..... 1.50
Great Britain	..... 1.50	Turkey	..... 1.50
India	..... 1.50	U.S. (airmail)	..... 1.50
Italy	..... 1.50	Yugoslavia	..... 1.50

No. 27,724

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1972

Established 1887



French shrimp boat Caprice des Temps seized yesterday in Marseilles harbor.

935 Pounds of Heroin Seized Aboard Trawler in Marseilles

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—French customs agents in Marseilles today seized 935 pounds of pure heroin—described as the largest seizure ever made and valued at more than \$100 million in street sales. The drugs were found hidden in the cement ballast of a shrimp trawler.

French and U.S. drug officials were delighted with the haul, which represented half the heroin seized in both countries in the last year.

The chief Marseilles customs official, Jean Carré, said the trawler carrying the heroin had made transatlantic crossings to Miami in both 1970 and 1971 and was apparently bound for the same port when it was boarded in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

He said the 60-ton Caprice des Temps had been under discreet surveillance since it first put into the Riviera port of Villefranche-sur-Mer six months ago.

Registered in the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, the boat had aroused suspicion as much because of its recent expensive refitting as because of its skipper, Marcel Boucain.

A 57-year-old former cigarette smuggler, Boucain, slipped away last night when he stepped over the side of the ship at Marseilles and swam into the sea.

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Even on Divergent Sections

Close Bargaining Seen on U.S.-China Paper

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT)—The statements on Taiwan, Vietnam and other sensitive issues in last week's communiqué released by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai, although presented as divergent declarations by each side, had actually been subjected to some intensive negotiation between them, an administration official said yesterday.

The Boston Globe and the Miami Herald both identified the government spokesman as Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security affairs.

This disclosure suggests that the Chinese leaders were quite far—at least further than ever before—in what they call the "liberation" of Taiwan. It also suggests that in urging a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question, the United States encouraged the belief that it would do nothing to obstruct political contacts between Peking and Taipei.

An eventual peaceful settlement was described in the communiqué as a "prospect" and "it is now conceded here" that President Nixon had good reason—and Mr. Chou's consent—for using that word. It is with that prospect "in mind" that Mr. Nixon then pledged as his "ultimate objective" the withdrawal of all American troops and military installations from Taiwan.

Administration officials have refused to talk about either the tone, or the content of the 15 hours of conversation between the President and the premier. But they have offered explanations and interpretations of the public communiqué in briefings of congressional leaders and foreign diplomats and in discussions with newsmen—all of which offer at least a few hints of the talks themselves.

Administration Effort

The emphasis in administration comments so far has been on an effort to prove that the United States yielded nothing essential on the issue of Taiwan.

But the communiqué did go further, at least rhetorically, than any previous American document in promising eventual withdrawal from Taiwan. Now that it is known that the Chinese let pass the finding of a "prospect" of peaceful settlement, it is clear that they, too, went beyond previous positions.

The Chinese leaders have always been sensitive about a direct renunciation of force in the Taiwan dispute. They regard the island as a province of China and any dispute over it as an "internal" affair. They have been quite willing—and were again last week—to reject force or the threat of force in "international" disputes but were careful to place that statement distinctly apart from any discussion of Taiwan.

But from official accounts of

Jupiter Craft Delayed Third Day by Wind

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Strong high-altitude winds last night forced a third postponement of the launch of the U.S. Pioneer-10 spacecraft to explore the planet Jupiter.

The launching was rescheduled for 3:25 p.m. today (12:25 GMT Friday).

The countdown, as it did Monday night, advanced to within five minutes of the planned liftoff time only to have data from a late weather balloon indicate the winds several thousand feet above the launch pad were not acceptable. They might have torn the rocket apart.

On Sunday night, a launch attempt was called off by a combination of high-altitude winds and a power failure.

India Ends Truce Line In Kashmir

Mrs. Gandhi Seeks A New Settlement

CALCUTTA, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared today that India no longer recognizes the 25-year-old international cease-fire line in disputed Kashmir.

In a 35-minute foreign policy speech at a political rally where she also attacked the Sino-American communiqué issued at the end of President Nixon's visit to Peking, the prime minister said:

"There is no longer any cease-fire line in Kashmir. We refuse to succumb to pressure from any quarter."

Mrs. Gandhi made the statement while criticizing references to Kashmir in the Sino-American communiqué.

The United States and China had called on India and Pakistan to withdraw their troops in Kashmir to their own sides of the cease-fire line.

The line, originally drawn up at the end of the first Indo-Pakistani war in 1948, gives India about three-fifths of the Himalayan state, and Pakistan the remainder.

Both countries made limited gains in different parts of Kashmir during their two-week war last December. Since then, public

Manjib signs aid accords with Soviet officials, P. 5.

statements by Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram have raised doubts whether India would again honor the boundary, which is policed by a UN observer group.

Mr. Ram himself indicated last month that India favored withdrawal of the UN group.

"What is there to observe?" he asked.

Mrs. Gandhi's latest statement was the most outspoken on the issue, which would almost certainly be a major agenda topic if India and Pakistan hold fresh peace talks.

Diplomatic observers said that Mrs. Gandhi, through her speech, had served notice that India wants the entire issue of Kashmir renegotiated.

Mrs. Gandhi also said, without identifying any countries by name, that "some foreign powers still are scheming against India and instigating Pakistan to maintain its posture of implacable hostility."

As she has done frequently during her political speeches the last month while campaigning on behalf of her Congress party for next week's state elections, Mrs. Gandhi expressed concern about the new Sino-American friendship.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Kreisky in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, March 2 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today for talks with Luxembourg leaders on the last but one lap of a tour of Common Market countries and Britain. Italy still remains on his itinerary.

Move Adds to Cyprus Tension

Synod Asks Makarios to Quit Presidency

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 2 (AP)—The Holy Synod of the Cyprus Orthodox Church today demanded the resignation of Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios from his political post.

An official communiqué said that Archbishop Makarios would reply to the demand after studying it.

Observers believe that the synod's move has increased the possibility of a civil war among the half million Greek Cypriots. The synod's decision appeared to be linked to the dispute between Archbishop Makarios and the regime in Athens.

The demand for the archbishop's resignation came from all three of the island's four Greek Orthodox bishops. Archbishop Makarios is the fourth prelate on the island. Observers believe that there is bound to be a strong popular reaction in support of Archbishop Makarios.

Immediately after the synod's announcement, the powerful rightist Cyprus Farmers Union rallied to his support.

"You shall not resign," a union proclamation said. The proclamation called for a mass rally in

support of the archbishop to be staged in Nicosia tomorrow.

As the three bishops convened in Nicosia, there were shouts of "traitors" and "Judas" by about 40 priests.

The priests had traveled from their remote villages in the



President Makarios



IRISH STREET—British soldier in Londonderry amid wreckage of taxicab that exploded Wednesday damaging every building in the street and injuring 43 persons.

After Inquiry on Ulster Prisoners

Heath Bars Tough Interrogations

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath today ordered British troops to stop using tough interrogation methods on suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

The decision means an end to the use of hooding, deprivation of sleep, restricted diet and forcing detainees to stand for hours spread-eagled against a wall.

Mr. Heath's announcement followed publication of a government report urging stricter control over the interrogation of suspects. The report, by a three-man panel, said the techniques investigated were not morally justifiable.

Mr. Heath told the House of Commons the government accepted the report after having reviewed the whole matter with great care and with particular reference to the rights of suspects.

His announcement was welcomed by Laborite opposition leader Harold Wilson, who called it "a wise decision." But Mr. Heath came under fire from Frank McCann, a Roman Catholic lawmaker representing Fermanagh and County Tyrone, in Ulster.

"No welcome whatever will be forthcoming from the people whom I represent for the fact that the government has now been chamed into discontinuing barbaric practices," Mr. McCann said.

Clearly angered, Mr. Heath snapped back: "I completely repudiate what you have said. If you claim to speak for four constituents, perhaps you will prevail upon them to abandon the barbaric practice of the IRA in murdering helpless individuals sitting by their own fireside."

Today's inquiry report came from a panel headed by former Lord Chief Justice Parker. The report said the controversial interrogation methods should be used only when "vital" necessary to obtain information.

The inquiry came after an earlier government investigation, which accused interrogators of physically ill-treating IRA suspects, but absolved them of brutality and torture charges.

The dissenting member in today's report was Lord Gardiner, who was Lord Chancellor from 1964 to 1970. He said: "I do not believe that, whether in peacetime or even in war against a ruthless enemy, such procedures are morally justifiable."

The violence continued in Ulster today.

In Belfast, three men planted a bomb and blew up a rubber firm's offices, a machine-gunner attacked a British Army outpost and a four-story building, an optical factory, collapsed in a blast. On this British province's western border with the Irish Republic, four armed men planted a bomb which demolished a partly built customs post at Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, and a British soldier was shot in the leg when his patrol was ambushed near Clady.

On the southern border at Newry, British troops today detonated 300 pounds of gelignite found in a car left outside a service station. They had first cleared the area of people for several hundred yards around the car. The blast, called the largest ever in the province, ruined the filling station and damaged a house 250 yards away. Previously, the largest bomb to have exploded in the province was a 200-pound gelignite device which killed two British soldiers last month.

2 Teen-Agers Killed in Ulster, Putting 30-Month Toll at 256

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, March 2—Two teenage boys, suspected members of the illegal Irish Republican Army's youth corps, were killed by British soldiers in a gun battle here last night, authorities reported. Their deaths brought to 256 the number of fatalities in two and a half years of Northern Irish violence, and to 50 the total dead this year.

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Blasts Hurt None

No one was hurt in today's explosions, the army said.

In other developments today: Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice of England, conducting an inquiry at Coleraine into Londonderry's "bloody Sunday," was told by a scientist that of the 13 civilians slain in the Bogside district that day, six had fired weapons, according to paraffin tests. The tests were inconclusive on two of the dead and negative on the five others, the government scientist, Dr. John Martin, testified.

All 13 were killed by bullets of the NATO type used by British troops, he said. The army says that its soldiers fired only on snipers, but relatives of the dead say that none of the victims was armed. The shootings on Jan. 30 followed a banned civil-rights march.

Under cross-examination by an attorney for the families of the dead, Dr. Martin agreed that lead particles found on the six could have come from British troops who handled the bodies after the melee. Or, he acknowledged, the particles could have been shed by bullets fired at the victims but "it would have been a lot of firing, and at close range."

Blacks in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, March 2 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today for talks with Luxembourg leaders on the last but one lap of a tour of Common Market countries and Britain. Italy still remains on his itinerary.

Move Adds to Cyprus Tension

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U.K. Army Must Stay In Ulster, Lynch Says

Disagrees With Kennedy's Stand

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN, March 2 (AP)—Premier Jack Lynch today criticized Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's call for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Lynch said that the soldiers must remain to protect both Catholics and Protestants in strife-ridden Ulster. As for the Democratic senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lynch said:

"I don't think he understands the situation as fully as we do."

"It requires some period of time" before the soldiers can be pulled out, the premier said. For a while, he stated, the troops should remain to dampen down any resolute feelings in the two communities.

Responsible officials here said in Britain that withdrawing the soldiers now would lead to an Ulster civil war, one in which the half-million Catholics would likely lose more lives than the million Protestants.

A disaster on this order would compel the Irish Republic to intervene and the nightmare scenario could end in a war with Britain.

Lower Profile

The Irish premier did, however, urge British troops to adopt a lower profile in Ulster.

He said that the troops should be seen less often and that they should be seen in areas heavily populated by Catholics—the mentioned Londonderry and the Falls Road section in Belfast—the soldiers should, Mr. Lynch said, go back to their barracks and abandon patrolling.

"They are a provocation," the premier said. "Unfortunately, some of the orders they can't have alienated the Catholic population."

This was a reference to the 4 a.m. searches the soldiers make in Catholic homes, usually kicking down the door to gain entrance and ripping up floors and walls in their search for weapons.

A withdrawal to the barracks in sensitive areas, Mr. Lynch said, "would give people an opportunity to settle down. There would be less frequent gun battles."

Quarreling with a Kennedy is not normally regarded as good politics here. In the Dail, or parliament, a flag of the "Righteous Ghetto" Regiment, a flag donated by the late President John F. Kennedy, hangs on the ground floor, alongside a copy of the declaration of the 1916 Easter rebels against Britain.

The American Embassy's ground floor is decorated with a large bust of John F. Kennedy. Brother Edward, however, is not held in anything like the same esteem.

Along with everyone else here, Mr. Lynch is waiting for the long-expected political initiative from British Prime Minister Edward Heath to provide at least an interim solution of the tangled Ulster problem. The betting now

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tel Aviv Refuses to Comment

Syria Claims It Drove Off Israeli Planes Over Seaport

BEIRUT, March 2 (NYT)—Syria today claimed its air and ground defenses foiled an attempt by Israeli planes to enter Syrian airspace over the Latakia seaport area, in the northwest of the country.

A spokesman for the Syrian military command was quoted by Damascus Radio as saying: "At 8:30 a.m. today, a formation of enemy aircraft tried to violate our airspace in the Latakia district, but was driven off by our fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns."

The communiqué indicated that no engagement took place between Syrian and Israeli jets.

(Later a spokesman for el-

Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla group, reported Israeli planes attempted at 7 p.m. to penetrate the air space over our bases in Latakia," according to United Press International.

"They were confronted by our anti-aircraft guns as well as Syrian groundfire, and forced to flee," the spokesman added.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said there would be no comment on Syria's claim that Israeli planes were driven off while flying over the Latakia area, United Press International reported.

This was the second reported air exchange between Syria and Israel in 24 hours, and was the deepest reported penetration by Israeli aircraft over Syria in more than two years.

In January, 1970, U.S.-made F-4s and Skyhawks of the Israeli Air Force broke the sound barrier over the capital, Damascus, and several other Syrian cities in retaliation for a similar action over Haifa, in northern Israel, by a Syrian MIG-21.

Yesterday, Syrian Soviet-made MIGs raided Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan Heights in retaliation for an Israeli air and artillery attack into Syrian territory.

The Israeli air strike was against guerrilla bases near

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UN Secretary Meets With Swiss President

BERN, March 2 (Reuters)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today talks with Swiss President Nico Cello and Foreign Minister Pierre Graber yesterday about the possible entry of Switzerland into the UN.

Although not a member, Switzerland belongs to several of the UN's specialized agencies and the European headquarters of the UN is in Geneva. The government has recently appointed a high-level commission to study the possibility of Switzerland joining.

Obituaries

Vladimir Golschmann, Orchestra Conductor

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP).—Vladimir Golschmann, 78, the French-born conductor who led the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1931 to 1957 to become the dean of American symphony conductors of his time, died here yesterday.

Mr. Golschmann was born in Paris of Russian parents, and studied music there, first planning to be a pianist but later turning to the violin, which he played in three of France's major orchestras.

He then became associated with a small orchestra group which included Jose Turbi and Jacques Thibaud, and stepped to the podium when the conductor of the group was unable to appear.

In 1918, Mr. Golschmann organized the Concerts Golschmann with backing from a wealthy patron, and began programs that included classical works and the music of new composers and the music of American symphony conductors of his time, died here yesterday.

In 1924, Walter Damrosch invited Mr. Golschmann to appear as a guest conductor with the

New York Symphony Orchestra, and he came back to conduct that orchestra again the following year.

At the end of the 1930-31 season, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, which had been without a permanent conductor for several years, invited Mr. Golschmann to be a guest conductor.

His appearance led to an association that continued for more than a quarter of a century and by the early 1950s Mr. Golschmann had become the dean of conductors of major American orchestras.

In 1957, Mr. Golschmann resigned as conductor of the St. Louis orchestra, but continued a busy schedule of guest conducting in the United States, Latin America and Europe.

TEL AVIV, March 2 (NYT).—Moshe Sneh, 63, a leader of the Israeli Communist party, died yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sneh's colorful career began as a Communist in 1934, included a stint as commander-in-chief of the Hagana, the illegal military arm of the shadow Jewish government during the British rule in Palestine. In that capacity, he was number one on the British police wanted list and he eluded a countrywide dragnet to escape to France.

Mr. Sneh, whose original name was Kleinbaum, was born in Radoszyn, Poland. In 1939, he was a captain in the Polish Army, and the following year, after the fall of Poland in World War II, he reached Palestine.

He joined the World Zionist Organization in Jerusalem in 1946 as a representative of the left-center General Zionist Confederation and was entrusted with the security portfolio.

He thus led the Jewish establishment's covert resistance to

British policies in Palestine, such as restrictions on Jewish immigration. The resistance included running boatloads of illegal immigrants ashore and occasionally led to armed clashes with British forces.

After Israel's independence in 1948, Mr. Sneh left the General Zionist Confederation and joined the pro-Soviet Mapam party and won election to the Knesset. In 1954, Mapam broke with the Knesset after nine members were arrested in Moscow and charged with a Jewish conspiracy to kill Soviet leaders by medical means. Mr. Sneh led a group that remained loyal to the Knesset, defected from Mapam and joining the anti-Zionist Israeli Communists.

Victor Bahin
CLEVELAND, March 2 (NYT).—Victor Bahin, 83, pianist and director since 1961 of the Cleveland Institute of Music, died yesterday.

Mr. Bahin was best known to the public as a member of the two-piano Vronsky and Bahin team with his wife, the former Vitya Vronsky. They had met in Berlin when both were studying under Arthur Schnabel at the Hochschule für Musik and were married in 1933. After touring in Europe, they made their American debut here in 1937.

Mr. Bahin, a native of Moscow, studied at the state conservatory in Riga before going on to Berlin in 1928.

In addition to his two-piano concerts, Mr. Bahin was known as a member of the Festival Quartet with Seymour Goldstein, William Primrose and Nikolai Gaudin. He also toured and recorded with Mr. Goldstein, and had appeared as a soloist with most major symphony orchestras.

The Festival Quartet had originated at the Aspen, Colo., festival where Mr. Bahin first appeared when it started in 1949. He later



DAVID WINS AGAIN—The Border Star (top) was dwarfed by the Delta Queen, but the spunky stern-wheeler beat the bigger boat in a race on the Arkansas River at Little Rock. Thousands saw the finish.

Moroccans Approve New Constitution

92.9% Vote Despite Call for Abstention

RABAT, March 2 (AP).—King Hassan II of Morocco received a vote of confidence as his new constitution was approved today in a national referendum that the opposition denounced as "the great national joke."

The king's constitution, the third he has offered Morocco in 10 years, was approved by 92.9 percent of the voters. Hassan had described the new constitution as the start of a process in which he would assume an arbiter's role, leaving government increasingly to elected officials.

According to official final figures from the Interior Ministry, there were 4,494,868 yes votes against 55,786 noes or 1.25 percent of the total.

The ministry reported that 92.9 percent of the 4.5 million registered voters went to the polls. The opposition parties had called on the population to abstain from voting.

Vocal Opposition
Morocco's vocal and, by African standards, vigorous opposition derided the referendum in its initial comment.

"A ridiculous day," wrote the leftist Maghreb Informations, "but one that will have after-effects because you cannot repeat every few years the same masquerade without leaving indelible marks on people."

The opposition parties did not propose to vote down the constitution because they want to participate in legislative elections that are supposed to be held three months from now.

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Malfatti Resigns EEC Post To Resume Politics in Italy

By David Hawthorn

BRUSSELS, March 2 (UPI)—Franco Maria Malfatti has resigned as president of the Common Market Executive Commission to take part in Italy's forthcoming elections.

It is the first time a commission president has resigned. "I sense this deeply," he said today, but he added that he had always intended to resume an active political life in his own country.

The presidential elections in Italy May 7 had forced him to take the decision, after "having weighed up all implications," he said.

There was not much surprise at the resignation within the commission, though some of his colleagues felt that it would have been better if he had continued his two-year mandate until July, when it would have expired in the normal way.

Mr. Malfatti, 44, a Christian

Democrat, was the Italian minister of posts and telecommunications before coming to Brussels. He has not been a dynamic figure here. Even during the enlargement negotiations with Britain and the three other applicant countries last year, he remained discreet and shadowy to all but his closest colleagues.

Final Decision

It is clear they urged him during the last few days to take a final decision about his future. Whether successful in the elections or not, he had failed and tried to come back to the presidency, which would have been held open to him; it is felt this would have reduced the status of his position.

It would have been an embarrassing move because the eight other members of the commission are trying energetically to prove that the commission should participate actively in all the preparations for the summit of European leaders. So far they have had only limited success.

In these circumstances, Mr. Malfatti has had no alternative but to take his chances in the Italian elections or abandon those ambitions altogether.

The presidency of the commission will be held until July by the German vice-president, Wilfried Hagerman. Afterward, it will be a matter for Common Market member governments to agree on the new president.

For the moment, there are no obvious candidates, but it is expected that the administrations of the four applicant countries will be consulted about their preferences.

Mr. Malfatti will cease to work at the commission in 20 days so

Heath Assails Labor Tactics Over EEC Bill

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters).

Prime Minister Edward Heath today hit out at attempts by Labor party anti-market forces to block parliamentary progress on government legislation to take Britain into the European community.

He told questioners in the House of Commons that those who had shouted most for the protection of the rights of Parliament were the first to abuse those rights and obstruct the will of the majority.

Mr. Heath's reference to procedural wrangling during the past two days in Parliament was made amid mounting protests from the opposition.

Labor party tactics of prolonging questioning on the way 80 opposition amendments had been ruled out of order resulted in an overnight session last night before detailed consideration of the European Communities Bill could start.

The House adjourned its 17-hour session shortly after the first amendment of the bill was moved and considered briefly.

The government hopes the bill will become law later this year so that Britain can become a full member Jan. 1, 1973, as scheduled.

Mujib Signs Aid Accords With Russia

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP).

Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh signed an agreement with Kremlin leaders today for \$44.8 million in Soviet aid to the new nation, Bangladesh sources said tonight.

They said that the funds had been part of Soviet economic and technical assistance agreements made over recent years with Pakistan.

Since the period leading up to the India-Pakistan war in which the Soviet Union sided with India and Bangladesh, the aid funds for Pakistan have been unofficially frozen, the sources said.

The funds are for projects such as a thermal power plant, an electrical manufacturing plant and gas exploration and to supply radio equipment to Radio Bangladesh.

The signing of the agreement was the first concrete result of Sheikh Mujib's two days of talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Soviet economic experts.

The Bangladesh sources said that another agreement has been drafted for technical, industrial and other kinds of assistance urgently needed by the war-torn nation. They described the amount of Soviet assistance under this agreement as "substantial" but gave no figures.

The second agreement is to be signed before Sheikh Mujib ends his visit to the Soviet Union. He came here seeking large-scale Soviet economic aid and the Russians, apparently, have been willing to cooperate.

Sheikh Mujib will have more meetings with Soviet leaders tomorrow, but the main part of his talks has been completed, sources said.

The Soviet news agency Tass later announced the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in construction of industrial and other projects and an agreement on urgent assistance to the Bangladesh people "to restore vitally important branches of the economy."

Tass gave no details of the agreements.

Madrid Riot Police, Students Continue in Violent Clashes

MADRID, March 2 (UPI).

Several students were injured today when police—some of them carrying submachine guns—broke up a student meeting for the second straight day at Madrid University.

The incident, coupled with the arrest of 30 students at the Madrid campus yesterday and widespread student strikes, marked the resumption of campus violence after a month-long lull. In January, Spanish campuses had been rocked by the worst student rioting in three years.

The new unrest was triggered by strike calls issued by alleged leftist student organizations

against a new Spanish educational law. Earlier this week, police were given permission to search the Madrid University campus and reported they discovered vast amounts of "subversive" literature.

Class attendance at Madrid's central campus, which houses most schools of the university as well as sections of the Polytechnic, was reported at less than half following the strike call. Two schools—medicine and philosophy and letters—were deserted.

Newsmen watched police clearing out the building of the school of civil engineering where 300 students were holding a meeting.

Four jeeps and two trucks of police drove up, along with riot police armed with submachine guns, pistols and batons. They charged inside and soon bloodied students came out, to be picked up by other students passing by in cars.

Police charged in wildly and clubbed anyone in sight, including university secretaries, one student said.

It was not immediately known how many students were arrested today, if any. Police issue no information, and newsmen covering the campus have repeatedly been harassed.

Swiss Acquit 17 In '65 Avalanche

VISP, Switzerland, March 2 (Reuters).

A court here today acquitted 17 Swiss engineers and officials of responsibility in an avalanche accident that killed 88 workers on a dam six years ago.

The victims were working on the giant Mattmark Dam south of here on Aug. 30, 1965, when part of the Allalin glacier broke off and buried them in less than a minute.

The prosecution argued that the engineers and officials were guilty of gross negligence in placing workers' dormitories and canteens directly under the tongue of the glacier.



Franco Maria Malfatti

he can launch his electoral campaign.

In his resignation announcement today he said: "I took this decision with the determination to continue, in the framework of Italian political life, working toward creating a united Europe for which we must all strive more than ever before."

He said he would do so on the basis of these deepest convictions and the experience he has gained in Brussels.

Rhodesian Panel Backs Detention of Todds

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 2 (Reuters).—A Rhodesian review tribunal has recommended to the government that former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his 28-year-old daughter Judith should continue to be detained.

A ministry statement said that the tribunal—set up by the Rhodesian government to investigate the detention of the Todds and two African nationalists, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chinamano—had completed a three-day sitting yesterday.

It also recommended the continued detention of the Chinamanos.

The ministry statement said that two of the detainees had appeared in person before the tribunal, while the other two declined to do so.

It is believed that the Chinamanos went before the tribunal. The statement said that the reports submitted by the tribunal indicated its members were unanimous in their recommendations and were satisfied "that continued detention of all four detainees was necessary in the interests of public safety and public order."

The Todds were detained by

Threat to Security Seen

Rhodesian police on Jan. 18 and 10 days ago were moved from their separate jails to the family ranch near Shabeni where they are now restricted.

The Chinamanos were arrested the day after the Todds and, like them, have been linked by the government with black violence last month sparked by opposition to the Anglo-Rhodesian proposals for settling the country's independence dispute with Britain.

They were moved to an undisclosed place when the Todds were allowed to return to their ranch.

The tribunal—which met in secret—made its report to Law and Order Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke but the statement today said that it contained security information that neither the tribunal nor the minister considered could be disclosed to the public.

The government can override the tribunal's findings.

Demanding that they be formally charged and brought to trial, the Todds had declared that they would boycott the tribunal.

Last weekend, Mrs. Grace Todd, wife of the former prime minister, said in a statement: "At this tribunal, only the gov-

ernment's case can be heard. Neither Judy nor my husband have been interrogated or questioned in all the time they have been held, so only the government's case will be presented based on rumor and conjecture."

In a telephone interview this afternoon, Mrs. Todd said that the family had not been told of the review tribunal outcome. When the official statement was read to her over the telephone, she said, "It is no more than I expected."

She said that her husband and daughter would welcome being charged and tried in open court where the normal rules of evidence and cross-examination of witnesses applied. She confirmed that neither had appeared before the review tribunal.

Mrs. Todd said that her husband, 63, was looking very much better. On his return from prison, he had been far from well and had lost 12 pounds. Her daughter was fine, she added.

Smith Bars Delegation

LONDON, March 2 (AP).

Rhodesia Prime Minister Ian Smith has barred a visit to his country by an all-party delega-



Garfield Todd

tion from the British Parliament despite prodding by the Conservative government, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home announced today.

Sir Alec told the House of Commons that Mr. Smith "gives as his reason not only the strongly expressed opposition to the settlement of certain members of the proposed delegation but also their alleged support for movements in Africa which make use of terrorist methods."

Michael X Flown To Trinidad for Murder Charge

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad

March 2 (AP).—Black power leader Abdul Malik, 33, was flown today to Trinidad under guard to face murder charges.

Malik, also known as Michael X, was arrested early yesterday in Guyana. Police said he was apparently trying to get to the Brazilian border. He was flown to this Caribbean island aboard a commercial jet.

Malik and five other persons, including a North American still at large, have been charged with the killings of Gale Pearson, 27, the daughter of a former member of the British Parliament and Joe Skerrett, 25, a barber.

Both victims were described by police as being frequent visitors to Malik's \$45,000 home in suburban Christian Gardens.

Malik has been using the rambling bungalow as a commune since his arrival here from London early last year.

He said he was going to organize the country's black power groups into one cohesive movement that would make him the next prime minister, police said.

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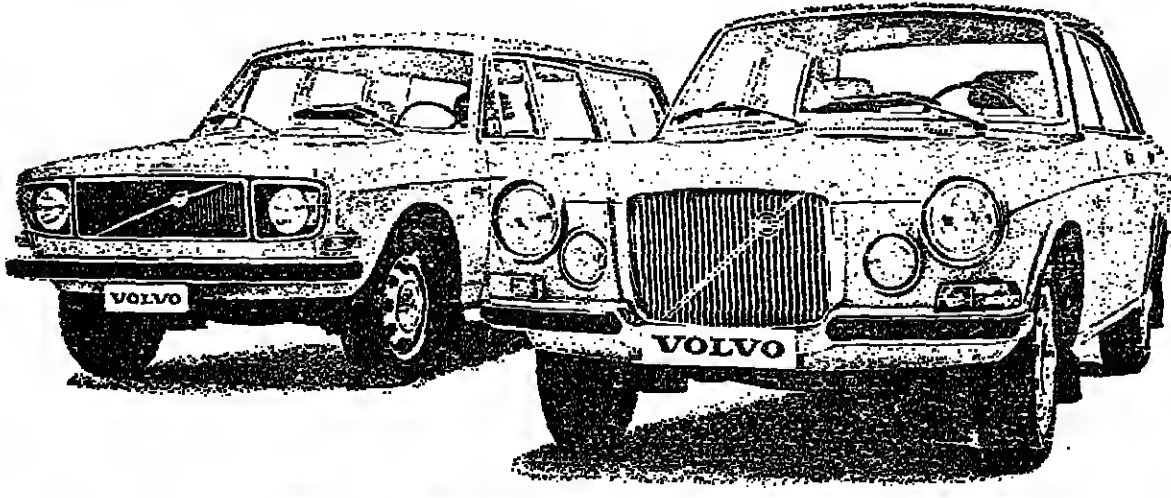
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Russia Rejects Bukovsky Appeal Of 12-Year Term

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP).

Valdimir Bukovsky, the 39-year-old dissident writer who has vowed to battle resurgent Stalinism in the Soviet Union, has lost an appeal for a new trial and been sent to one of the country's toughest prisons, his friends reported yesterday.

Mr. Bukovsky must now serve his full 12-year sentence—two in prison, five years hard labor in a camp and five in exile. He was accused of slandering the government and spreading anti-Soviet sentiments.

A contact in the United States has been in touch with Mr. Bukovsky's mother, Nina Ivanovna Bukovsky, who reported that her son probably would be sent to Vladimir Prison in the Moscow area for that portion of his term. Mr. Bukovsky has a heart condition and his friends fear that he may not be able to survive the harsh sentence.

Mrs. Bukovsky said that she has been forbidden to see her son since his appeal was denied. She was not granted her legal right to be told where he would be sent, she said, and she learned that information from nonofficial sources.

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The Back of the Bus

President Nixon, by his journey to Peking, has very largely preempted the most strategic position on foreign policy for the coming campaign. Conservatives are grumbling, but they have few alternatives. On the liberal side, Vietnam will continue to be an issue, but it has been muted. Ulster and Bangladesh have, at most, limited appeal—and that has been largely appropriated by Sen. Kennedy, who is not a candidate this year. Israel is, for the moment, not particularly controversial. It is true that foreign affairs are not controlled, except in the purely administrative sense, by the White House, and some explosion abroad could bring foreign policy back into play for the campaign. But at the moment, the electoral struggle of 1972 seems destined to be fought on domestic questions.

Of these the economy is probably the most important, since so many troubles at home clamor for funds, and the economy alone can provide them. But while unemployment and the cost of living, at the rates prevailing when the American voters go to the polls, are likely to dictate the marking on many ballots, the greatest present furor is over the homey bus. Not dramatic in itself, the bus has become the symbol of much—of educational needs, of racial antagonisms, of ethnocentric aspirations, of urban sprawl and neighborhood control.

There is a certain poetic justice in this. The movement for civil rights, which began as a black movement in the South and has been taken up by all manner of minority groups, in the United States and abroad, had its most vital early manifestation in the struggle by the blacks of Montgomery, Ala., to have equal access to public buses, without being confined to the back seats. This issue has now merged, in an altered form,

with the earlier rulings of the Supreme Court that school segregation is unconstitutional, to make up the most publicized question before the American voter—and the candidates seeking his vote.

Busing to "centralized" schools (that is, schools offering a wider range of courses, teachers and equipment than the neighborhood school could furnish) has been commonplace for years. The use of public transportation or special school buses to take students to high schools is of even older acceptance. The main question now is whether it is wise, or even legitimate, to take children away from their immediate environment for the purpose of achieving racial balance. Since school districts, like political subdivisions, are largely arbitrary, this problem calls into question those limits as well as the physical distance between home and school. It is thus a highly complex, as well as highly emotional, subject.

Movements in Congress to ban federal aid for the busing of children have narrowly failed. The matter of whether such a ban should be written into the Constitution is still alive. And candidates for the presidency are being forced into stands that often have little to do with either genuine integration or the quality of schooling. Gov. Wallace, of course, is the candidate who has made opposition to busing and all that implies as his primary platform. A majority of candidates in the central area of politics agree that busing is not the best or the only answer. Relatively few—and it is notable that Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, the only black avowed candidate, is not among them—are unequivocally in favor of busing for balance. The debate is hot, and will probably grow hotter. But it is evident that most candidates are crowding into the back of the bus. They eschew the driver's seat on that issue.

Memories of Smoot-Hawley

With the strong support of the AFL-CIO, Sen. Vance Hartke, Democratic presidential candidate from Indiana, and Rep. James A. Burke, Democrat of Massachusetts, have introduced a bill supposed to protect the jobs of American workers by curbing foreign imports and imposing heavy penalties on foreign investment by American firms. But the bill, if passed, would be a disaster to the American economy, to labor and the consumer alike.

The proposal would establish import quotas on virtually every category of goods produced abroad; in 1972, each category would be limited to the average annual quantity imported into this country during the years 1965-69. This could mean an overall slash of as much as 40 percent in American imports. Proponents of the bill neglect to point out that this would almost certainly bring a concomitant slash in American exports, as foreign governments retaliated.

Indeed, since the legislation seems certain to trigger a trade war if through dreadful mischance it should be adopted, there is no way of knowing what the ultimate blow to American exports—and jobs—would be. When the last comparable piece of protectionist legislation, the Smoot-Hawley Act, was passed in 1930, the drop in U.S. exports was calamitous as trade barriers mounted abroad. It is impossible to separate the damage to American exports caused by retaliatory trade barriers from that caused by the spread of the world depression in the 1930s; but it is clear that Smoot-Hawley, far from saving jobs in industry or agriculture, worsened the unemployment problem both abroad and here at home.

The Hartke-Burke bill proposes to stop the "export of American jobs" by providing powerful disincentives to foreign investment. It would repeal the tax credit now granted to corporations for taxes they pay abroad and would thus impose double taxation on foreign earnings. This and other penalties in the bill would force many American com-

panies to cede foreign markets to other nations—or convert themselves into foreign corporations.

Hartke-Burke is reminiscent of mercantilist legislation of the 18th century in trying to prevent Americans from licensing the use of technology abroad; under it, companies licensing prohibited technologies overseas could lose their domestic patent protection. This would be an open invitation to bootlegging, pirating or espionage—as were such laws in the early industrial revolution.

The bill's effort to hamstring multinational corporations is founded on no evidence that American investment and operations abroad are hurting U.S. employment or income. A survey of 74 American multinational corporations by the Emergency Committee for American Trade finds, on the contrary, that from 1960 to 1970 those companies increased their domestic payrolls from 2.4 million to 3.3 million. At the same time they tripled their exports from the United States from \$13 billion to \$12.2 billion and increased the net balance-of-payments inflow—including dividends, repatriated earnings, interest, royalties and fees—from \$500 million to \$2.4 billion.

The Hartke-Burke bill would be inflationary, since it would not only bar low-cost imports but would reduce or eliminate competition and weaken incentives for increasing productivity and innovation.

The odds appear to be against Hartke-Burke passing, at least in its present form—but if unemployment continues high and foreign competition remains strong—as the latest trade figures suggest—there is a good chance that some of the bill's principal clauses will be attached to other pieces of popular legislation and may be enacted.

Friends of liberal trade face a tough congressional session in this election year. Their greatest help would come from a stronger domestic recovery—and a more direct and vigorous administration attack on the unemployment problem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Return From Peking

On the moment of his return to Washington, Richard Nixon wanted to set the record straight. He strongly asserted he did not conclude any secret agreement in Peking and repeated that he achieved the "basis for a structure of peace" without sacrificing any American commitment to third parties, implying Taiwan. These remarks do not appear to have been enough to calm down the controversy underway in the United States over "the price" Nixon finally paid for being received by Mao. Is Taiwan really being dropped?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Harassed by the vigilant defenders of the alliance with Formosa, President Nixon may well repeat that he yielded nothing essential during his Peking visit. Everything indicates that the wind has already turned in Asia. While the leaders in Taipei bitterly resent the first symptoms of isolation, the race for the conquest of Chinese good graces has really started, a race in which the Japanese do not intend to arrive last. The eagerness of the Japanese government to go and meet China is such that it is ready to go much more than half way.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

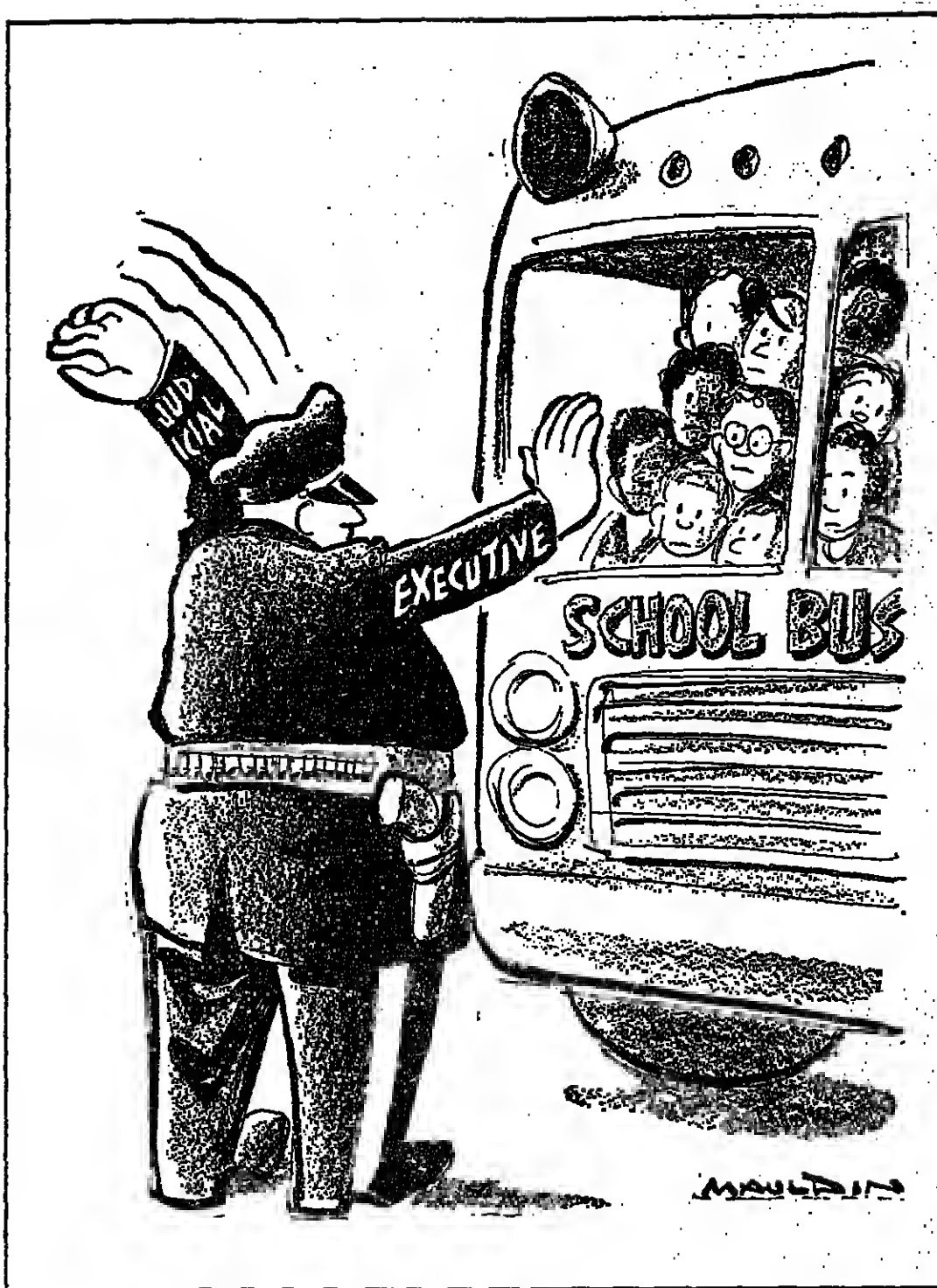
March 3, 1897

PARIS—The bold which the Great Powers have been preparing for some days past in regard to Cretan affairs has fallen. Greece has to withdraw her troops and warships from the island, and the territory has been granted to the ultimatum. But from the tone terms in the Greek Chamber yesterday, it is not sure if Greece will listen to the voice of reason. It is to be hoped that she will.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1922

BOSTON—Too much Irish stew and buttermilk is responsible for the fighting Irish nature. At least, that is the reason given by Dr. Martin Edwards for the characteristic peculiar to the Irish race. Dr. Edwards declared that for many years the Irish have lived largely on potatoes, or other vegetables, and buttermilk, while most of the meat and eggs went to England. He also said this explained the bulldog tenacity in the English character.



Judging the Peking Picnic

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG.—According to the Hong Kong China-watchers' scale, President Nixon's Peking picnic was a modest success diplomatically although, as coming events may prove, it had immense significance in American politics.

The Hong Kong China-watchers is a dying breed like the now extinct Riga Russia-watcher. The latter was still functioning in the early 1950s, until the United States exchanged embassies with the Soviet Union, but his species ended before World War II.

The China-watchers here are doomed and will probably disappear soon after Washington sends its first ambassador to Peking. Already, as the Chinese mystery opens up, the flock is no more numerous than whooping cranes.

But they are experts and their analyses, based on study of Chinese media, interviews with visitors to or fugitives from the People's Republic, and information exchanged among diplomats and spies, produces coolly intellectual commentary.

Scale Worked Out

Prior to Nixon's actual arrival, the China-watchers worked out a scientific scale by which the trip could be measured. In descending order, this went down the seismic register to failure.

Point one (Howling Success) would have been achieved had Peking accepted a permanent U.S. diplomatic mission to arrange formal relations between the two countries. In that improbable event, the State Department even had its nominee to head the mission—U. Alexis Johnson, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Point two (Good Success) was defined as exchange of permanent trade and cultural affairs missions and a regular working relationship. Point three (Fair Success) would have established a "U.S. interests section" in some friendly embassy in Peking (probably Canada's) and a similar section for China, perhaps in the Romanian Embassy in Washington. Like existing U.S. arrangements with Egypt or Algeria.

Point four (Modest Success) foresaw a roving ambassador or "senior representative," who would occasionally visit the other country for concrete discussions—and this is the formula accepted. Obviously the Chinese envoy to the United Nations can go to Washington—or be consulted in New York—as the equivalent American official visits Peking. Point five (Virtual Failure) foresaw only installing a "hot line" between Washington and Peking plus increased contacts through embassies at Ottawa and the UN.

According to these measurement standards, the results mentioned in the Shanghai communiqué are favorable but not impressive. But, if the Nixon trip is judged in terms of the lower end of the diplomatic spectrum, it has nevertheless broken a lot of congealed ice. Probably later this year there will be both publicly announced and privately leaked developments showing accelerated movement.

Nixon has already defused the Taiwan question by acknowledging (as do both Peking and Taipei) that the island is a Chinese province and that the dispute over its administration should be peacefully solved by the Chinese themselves some day. The United States has started a small withdrawal of military forces there and ultimately will take them all away.

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Modest Agreement

This puts period to the argument that America requires an island chain from Japan through Okinawa and Taiwan to the Philippines to defend its Western Pacific interests. A semicolon had already been inserted by the Okinawa agreement with Tokyo. But, had it not been for the Korean war, 22 years ago, a conflict not started by China, the

Mr. President, since President Nixon ended his historic trip to Red China I have been besieged with requests for a statement of my views as a conservative to the events which transpired during the talks in Peking.

"Because I wanted to make absolutely sure that I understood all the implications—and I mean the correct implications—of this development in world history I deliberately withheld comment until such time as I had an opportunity to read and study the text of President Nixon's communiqué; to read and study the text of Mr. Nixon's speech to the American people the night he landed in Washington; until I had a chance to talk not only with President Nixon but with presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and Secretary of State William Rogers; and until I had such time as it took to compare this information with what appeared in the public press and was broadcast over the radio and television networks.

"Based upon the most complete information that I believe it is possible to obtain, I want to say very emphatically that I am satisfied that we have not given away one single thing to the Red Chinese; that we will uphold our treaty commitments to the Taiwan government and that all Americans should join in supporting the President of the United States in his efforts to establish world peace in the most direct and effective way possible. I am also satisfied that there is no chance that this nation will extend formal recognition to the People's Republic of China and I am satisfied that the government of Mao Tse-tung has no wish to bring this about.

"Now, Mr. President, it is impor-

tant to note that the President's communiqué said it was the ultimate objective of this country to withdraw all of its forces and installations from Taiwan and that these forces would be reduced progressively as the tension in the area diminishes. This is no departure from long-established United States policy. The United States is always anxious to bring back its forces overseas when conditions warrant, and this goes not only for men and installations, stationed on Taiwan but for the men and installations located in Indochina, in Korea, in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world.

"In fact, the promise to withdraw forces and installations from Taiwan as the tension diminishes puts the responsibility plainly up to Red China, which is the foremost cause of the tension existing in that area.

"I should like to say to my conservative friends who have read and believed the terrible distortions of the President's communiqué and of United States policy that it would be well for them to read carefully every single word of that communiqué and decide its meaning for themselves rather than letting newspaper reporters and news com-

A Letter From Rome Fine Italian Tuning On Radio, TV Control

By Piero Sanavio

ROME—A state-owned corporation, RAI, controls all radio and television networks and broadcasts in Italy. Its monopoly of the media was granted—and, theoretically, regulated—by a contract signed with the state 20 years ago and due to expire at the end of 1972. Nobody doubts that it will be renewed.

Through a sister organization, SIPRA, that has exclusive rights to radio and television advertising, RAI also controls a large number of industrial and editorial groups. It can—and does, occasionally—put pressure on publishers in matters ranging from personnel appointments to activities directly connected with the actual production of news reports.

In recent months the RAI corporation has been both often and bitterly attacked in the press, which has charged that RAI is an instrument of political power in the hands of a minority that nobody can control, neither the government nor the parliament. About four weeks ago an appeal was addressed to Italy's newly elected president, Giovanni Leone, in his capacity as chairman of the Superior Council of the Magistrature, asking him to urge the corporation to respect the constitution.

By and large, the political group that holds power at RAI, and can influence the political orientation of the radio and television news reports, belongs to the Christian Democratic party, specifically to the faction headed by Sen. Amintore Fanfani, a former premier and unsuccessful presidential candidate. A ruthless, energetic and authoritarian Tuscan, the senator sided for a time with the left wing of the Christian Democrats; he then moved to the right of the party. During December's presidential elections, he came under heavy attack from a group of dissident leftists who sneered at his "Fascist past" and threw it in his face. The move embarrassed both him and the Communist party that, at the time, was rumored to have reached an agreement with the Christian Democrats on putting him in the highest executive post in the administration.

Competition Needed
The groups that are in favor of a private television system hope that it will eventually transform RAI by the sheer force of competition. RAI's managing director, Luciano Padellaro, is not of this opinion. "In England," he says, "the competition of the independent television system has had no effect on the BBC. It has forced the British corporation to lower its standards. The same thing would happen in Italy."

Socialists believe that RAI can be renovated by the opening of a third television channel (so far, Italy has only two, as does France), to be used mainly by about 150 private companies. They claim that regional TV "will multiply the voices, and do away with the present one-sided interpretation of the news." Regional stations, however, dependent as they are going to be on regional political groups, risk multiplying the political nepotisms. To forestall this danger, and to resolve the problems of the corporation, Sen. Fanfani has proposed that RAI be controlled by a national committee, composed of members of parliament and representatives of regional councils and of the trade unions.

At present, RAI's management committee is composed of 20 persons: four are Socialists, one is a right-wing Social Democrat, and 15 are Christian Democrats.

Politics became predominant at RAI at the end of the 1960s when Enrico Bernabei was appointed director-general of the corporation. One of Sen. Fanfani's protégés, Bernabei was then a member of parliament, elected on the Christian Democratic ticket. He left his seat to take the RAI post. He has held it since without interruption. Under him, and for about 15 years, RAI has faithfully followed the pattern designed to protect and promote Fanfani's political interests. To many Italians, the senator's personality has thus come to loom on the tube far larger than the actual size of the man.

Between 1962 and 1964, when the Socialist party came into the cabinet coalition, Fanfani's control over RAI increased rather than diminished, despite the efforts of the Socialists to consolidate their position within the power structures of the nation. At RAI, as well as in the other state-owned corporations, they tried to bring from Christian Democrats posts and positions that would allow them to exert influence on the political and

mentations form their conclusions for them.

"I also want to say to my conservative friends that this is not 1890; it is 1972 and that the world situation which we now confront is an entirely new ball game. Where before we had only two superpowers—ourselves and the Soviet Union—to consider we now have five power blocs to consider. In the development of foreign policy, in addition to Russia and the United States, there is Red China, which is a growing nuclear power; there is Japan, which is rapidly becoming the most important economic power in the Far East; and there is the community of Western Europe, which is beginning to solidify its aim and objectives.

"When all of these things are considered I believe the great understandable need today is for all Americans to close ranks behind their President and present a unified posture to the rest of the world. If we allow nipping and hair-splitting concerns to divide our people we will be taking an enormous risk with America's future and perhaps even condemning the United States to a vapid inferior status in the world."

Now, Mr. President, it is impor-

tant to note that the President's communiqué said it was the ultimate objective of this country to withdraw all of its forces and installations from Taiwan and that these forces would be reduced progressively as the tension in the area diminishes. This is no departure from long-established United States policy. The United States is always anxious to bring back its forces overseas when conditions warrant, and this goes not only for men and installations, stationed on Taiwan but for the men and installations located in Indochina, in Korea, in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world.

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PARIS 'Eglantine,' Haunting Nostalgia

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 2 (AP)—"Eglantine" (at the Biarritz and the Madeleine-Gaumont) will be a welcome relief to everyone weary of excessive screen violence. It is actor Jean-Claude Brialy's first film as a director and Jacques Charrier's as a producer. One trusts the partnership will be lasting; more films of this nature would be a boon to the cinema. "Eglantine" is a work of impeccable taste, haunting images and some exquisite acting. Though its subject is more innocent, "Eglantine" reminds one of Henri-Georges Clouzot's "Le Diable à quatre." A disciple of Zola, Clouzot tried to carry naturalism to its extreme in his novel in which he boasted, absolutely nothing happened. It described a "Parisian" bachelor who, with strictly disapprovable intentions, invited a young girl to picnic with him in the country one summer Sunday. The wine and sunshine went to his head and he was soon too easy to make overtures. At twilight, the couple took the train back to Paris and the maiden, still a maiden, was safely escorted home.

Similarly, in "Eglantine," very little happens. But everything that does happen is absorbing and works to create magical moods. It is gentle and subtle.

\$260,000 Paid For Sculpture By Henry Moore

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Henry Moore's sculpture "Reclining Figure" was sold last night to London dealer Fisher Fine Art by Cranbrook Academy for \$260,000, a record auction price for a sculpture by a living artist.

The 6-foot work in "wood" is among five items auctioned on behalf of the academy in the first of nine sales at Park-Bernet Galleries to raise money for the school's endowment fund. One of the leading art schools in the United States, the Bloomfield, Mich., academy hopes to reduce up to \$2 million from the size of more than 1,000 art items.

In addition to the five Cranbrook works, 63 sculptures were sold. The auction total was \$1,267,150, which, Park-Bernet says, is a record for a sculpture sale.



A scene from Jean-Claude Brialy's "Eglantine" with Valentine Tessier, left, in lead role.

but sufficiently varied to hold attention.

Leopold, a bright, attractive, 11-year-old, returns from boarding school to spend the summer holiday at his family's estate near Compiègne. It is the mid-1800s and his home is typical of the bourgeois households of that epoch. Both his father, an infantry officer, and his mother, who dominates her husband, are stiffly conventional. The boy finds consolation in the warm affection of his understanding grandmother, Eglantine.

The scenes—the photography is in color—are like pictures in an album of half-forgotten yesterdays: the children at play in the gardens and orchards, a ride in an early automobile, the evening when Eglantine's old beau sells everyone dancing by playing the cancan on a big-horned phonograph.

At summer's end, Leopold goes back to school, but not for long. He is summoned home to attend the funeral of his beloved grandmother. From this slender scenario, Brialy has distilled a film of wistful charm and moving pathos, drawing the characters and the incidents with such a wealth of atmospheric detail that a whole period is evoked in a minor drama of nostalgic moods.

Valentine Tessier, one of the great French actresses, contributes a portrait of delicacy and sweetness as the grandmother; the boy, billed simply as Frédéric, is enchanting. In support are striking performances by Claude

Dauphin as the boulevardier poet, by Jacques François as the conservative army man, by Micheline Luciani as his commanding mate, and by Laure Jeanson, an 8-year-old, as Leopold's freckle-faced playmate.

"Le Tueur" (at the Berlitz and the Ambassade-Gaumont) depicts one of the longest and most uninteresting manhunt in cinematic history. It may be described as a chase in slow motion. A sleazy gunman, already condemned for several slayings, escapes from a prison hospital where he is undergoing psychiatric treatment. Jean Gabin and Bernard Blier of the police force, aided by Félix Marten, take the case in hand and leisurely trace him down, but not until the killer has abducted and fallen in love with a Marseille streetwalker and shot down half a dozen underworld associates and pursuing cops.

"Il Fallait une Fois un Flic" (at the Marignan) is a bit better. It has some humor. This one concerns a plainclothesman, with Mireille Darc and a little boy as his assistants, breaking up a drug ring. Michel Constantin is the fearless detective, Michel Lonsdale is his superior and Daniel Ivernel is responsible for most of the lawless chicanery.

"Johnny Got His Gun" (at the Vendôme, the Bonaparte and the Ruyssée-Lincoln in English) is Dalton Trumbo's film version of his novel about a World War I

basket case hidden in an Army hospital. Luis Bunuel, admiring the book, once proposed bringing it to the screen, but other commitments stood in the way, so Trumbo undertook the film himself in addition to writing the script. Much as one may be in accord with Trumbo's pacifistic message and pleasant as it would be to report that he has achieved his purpose brilliantly, it is impossible to display honest enthusiasm for his cinematography. The film is extremely strained; he acting, in general, primitive. The meditations of the poor legless, eyeless, armless Johnny as he philosophizes and recalls his pre-war youth are presented with a heavy, awkward hand.

"Les Années Lumière" (at the Publicis-Mallgon) is an editing of the Lumière brothers' newsreels (1896-1900) accompanied by a doleful commentary which recounts the life of an imaginary Irishman, one John Steward Bell, through whose eyes we are supposed to be seeing what we see. Bell's view of La Belle Epoque was a sour one and, as he never existed, one wonders why we must be subjected to his opinions. The commentator always refers to him by his full, three-barreled name as though he were John Quincy Adams, Nicholas Murray Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams or Edgar Lee Masters, lending this creature of the director's fancy an absurd pomposity. "Les Années Lumière" is visually quite interesting, but the sound track is a bore.

FOOD A Long-Running Love Affair With Cheeses

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 2.—Aristotle Onassis has just ordered 50 Camemberts and 80 Roqueforts for his yacht, the Christina. Marlene Dietrich raves about Sainte-Maure, a goat cheese. The Duke of Windsor loves Brillat-Savarin. The Rothschilds have a common passion for Brie—but while Baron Alvin likes the big, classic Brie de Meaux, his cousin, Baron Elie, a finicky eater, prefers Brie de Melun, which is smaller and has a stronger taste.

All these people have one thing in common. They buy their cheeses at La Ferme Saint-Hubert, probably the cheesiest crémère in Paris. At 27 Rue Vignon, behind the Madeleine church, it is a cheerful shop with blue-and-white tiled walls, stretching along the edges of the ceiling and tasteful antique cheese trays. It is owned by Hubert Shoonwater, who is 100 percent French despite his Dutch-sounding name. Monsieur Hubert, as he is known to his customers, has a love affair with cheeses that goes back to childhood. His mother also ran a crémère.

A big hunk of a man with an optimistic grin and great professional pride, Hubert will tell you that all his cheeses are "finished" by hand.

He stores 7,000 in five cellars and wages a valiant campaign to make sure they ripen properly. Hubert and three full-time employees scrub cheeses with mar, beer, calvados or just plain salt water. The cheeses are piled in trays stacked to the ceiling. The other day, you could hardly get in. The trays were covered with black plastic veils—a trick he uses to keep the humidity right.

Hubert scrubs a Gruyère with salt water.

F. Rebeth.



The most difficult cheese to look after is Maroilles, which comes from the north of France. It must be scrubbed and washed with beer three times a week for three months. Munster is another trouble child and also requires three months of constant care.

Cheeses are as complex as wines, Hubert said, and they too have vintages. It all depends on the grass the animal has been eating. "You can't imagine how much taste of milk, and naturally cheese, can change from one meadow to another," he said. The great cheese-producing areas happen to be in Normandy, Auvergne and Savoy. The south

of France? "Forget it," he said, "except for little goat cheeses." Hubert, who is proud of never buying cheese made from pasteurized milk—I work with live material—has rounded up 200 farmers to turn over their production to him. He has one exclusive cheese, the Saint-Hubert, which comes from the Seine-et-Marne department, near Paris, and which Hubert described as "fat and highly flavored."

Restaurant Project
The most expensive cheese is the Brie des Fyrenes, because ewe's milk is the rarest. After all that washing and scrubbing, the price comes as a pleasant surprise: only 36 francs a kilo.

Although a fanatic cheese lover, Hubert has not lost his head over his products. For instance, he feels cheeses deserve good wines, "but in my opinion, it would be all wrong to serve a great Burgundy on any cheese."

His next project is to open a restaurant at the end of the month. It will be near Notre-Dame Cathedral in two vaulted rooms. The first room will have assorted cheeses, different kinds of bread and barrels of wines for sampling. The second one will have cheese cuisine.

"How could I resist?" he said. "Every time Yul Brynner comes to the shop, he eats cheese right off the shelves."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—This is how the critics rate new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"Sticks and Bones," David Rabe's new play, which started at Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival, has come to Broadway, where New York Times critic Clive Barnes urges "anyone interested in the modern theater or even in contemporary America" to go and see it. About a disabled GI's return home after fighting in Vietnam, "Sticks" is a "shattering indictment of that moral condition sometimes known as Middle

America and its rising floodtides of human conformity," Barnes says. In the opinion of Associated Press critic William Glover, Rabe's play is "the leading contender for this season's drama honors." It is at the John Golden Theater.

"Night Watch," a suspense play at the Morosco Theater, divided the critics. "Timesman Barnes calls it 'a most superior thriller' . . . which from its first blood-curdling scenes to its last charming surprise is a first-class example of its genre." But Glover found little to praise. The author, Lucille Fletcher, has

written an "adequately roguish, albeit predictable switch ending," Glover comments. "Unfortunately she neglects to provide any plausible buildup or cater those spine tingles essential to whodunit pleasure." Neither did they agree on the cast. Barnes: "The performances are as superior as the thriller itself." Glover: "Other than Joan Hackert, the company seemed collectively in the throes of summer stock fatigue." Fred Coe directed.

"The Shadow of a Gunman," Sean O'Casey's first play, set in Dublin during the Irish revolution, has been revived at the

Sheridan Square Playhouse. "This is a fine performance of a good play," Barnes writes. "It was perhaps the special skill of Sean O'Casey to combine comedy with tragedy—a skill seen at its height in 'Juno and the Paycock.' However, it was characteristic of his work from the very beginning, as can be seen from this handsome revival." Glover called the production "an earnest try, but disappointing." Both of them, however, regret the timeliness of the revival: "A play of useful relevancy," Glover laments; Barnes adds: "I can only regret that it once again is topical."

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هكذا من الاصل



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from a recent New York tournament some declarers in a grand slam contract received a helpful lead that saved them a finesse. They went down. Others received an unhelpful lead—and made the contract. This declarer was among the successful ones. North opened the bidding with a slightly eccentric Precision weak no-trump, showing 13-15 points, instead of the orthodox systematic two-club bid, and initiated a lengthy auction. Two diamonds was "forcing Stayman," guaranteeing at least a game, and the next three bids were natural. Three spades was a waiting maneuver. North's next two bids were controlling and indicated a willingness to move toward slam. Four no-trump was not Blackwood, but a natural request in the Italian style to show further assets, and five no-trump showed that North was as suitable as he could possibly be for grand slam purposes. Against seven diamonds West

NORTH (D)
105
AQ43
J2
AKJ75
WEST
9743
QJ2
974
Q982
EAST
Q862
109752
106
Q982
SOUTH
AKJ
8
AKQ853
1063
Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1 N.T. Pass 2 Pass
3 Pass 3 Pass
3 Pass 3 Pass
4 Pass 4 Pass
4 Pass 4 N.T. Pass
5 N.T. Pass 7 Pass
Pass Pass
West led the diamond four.



DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW AT THIS SPEED, IT SOUNDS LIKE MARGARET WHEN I'M PULLING HER HAIR."

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LOVEH
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RAZTUQ
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Yesterday's Jumble: DOUSE GROIN LAYOFF PRAYER
Answer: What might be hidden in a garden?—DANGER!

BOOKS

BRING ME A UNICORN
Diaries and Letters of Anne Morrow Lindbergh, 1922-1928

Illustrated. 259 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Helen Bevington

"LET her speak for herself," says Anne Morrow Lindbergh in her modest introduction to a remarkable gathering together of her early diaries and letters. Covering six years, from 1922 to 1928, this is the first volume of a personal record, to be continued through 1931. The account in Anne Morrow's own words begins when she was 16 with a letter to tell Grandma Cutter that "we children" are having a fine time traveling with Mother and Daddy in Scotland, and ends in 1928 with a letter to Corliss Lamont: "Apparently I am going to marry Charles Lindbergh."

The decision not to shape this extraordinary material into an autobiography took courage and, I think, perfect wisdom of choice. At first it seemed too bad: young Anne Morrow, who wanted intensely to be a writer ("I want to write—I want to write—I want to write and I never never never will"), is left struggling to compose, full of transport and exclamation marks, rapture and despair. In her diary at Smith College, she is given to calling clouds "great archangel wings"; she has an understanding with some lavender sweet peas, is recklessly lost in a daisy. It seemed ironic that, having become the successful writer she yearned to be, Mrs. Lindbergh should not use that professional skill to recast Anne Morrow from her youth.

But I was wrong. The picture that emerges is neither girlish nor partial. In a charming self-portrait that might be labeled "before and after meeting Col. Lindbergh," she reveals herself as the complex person she was—strong-willed yet meek, firm yet apologetic, timid yet independent, terribly vulnerable, a poet fond of unicorns, a girl falling in love.

Mrs. Lindbergh confesses in the introduction that when she sat down to read over these diaries and letters, wondering how to dispose of them, she was struck not only by what a young, shy, self-conscious adolescent she had been but by what an extraordinary life this quite ordinary person led. Born and brought up in Englewood, N.J., one of four children in a family of Presbyterian churchgoers and lovers of education, Anne had felt early a sense of isolation in her walled garden, enclosed and protected from the real world in a household of family prayers, family reading, family travel, family love.

Her mother, Elisabeth Morrow, was a crusader for equal education for women. Her father, Dwight Morrow, for years a member of the firm of J.P. Morgan, became ambassador to Mexico under President Coolidge, afterward senator from New Jersey until his death in 1931. Anne was sent to Miss Chapin's School in New York and went on obediently to Smith.

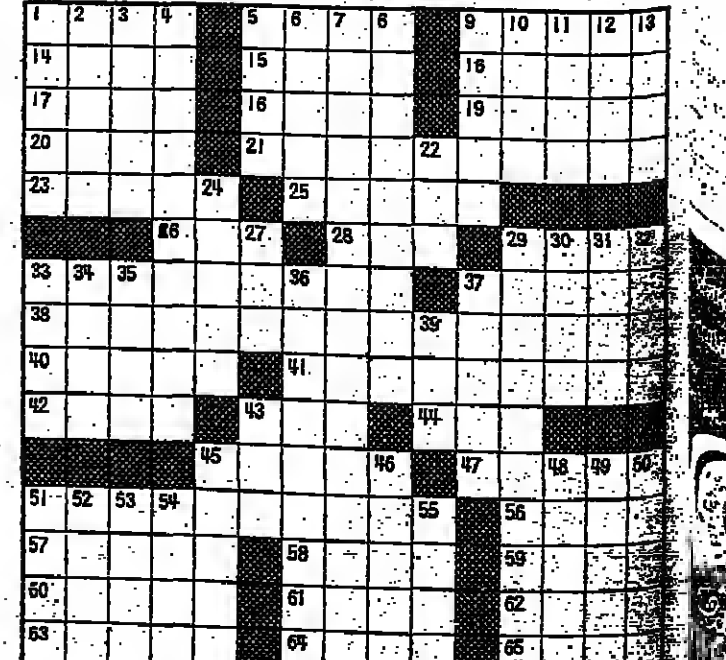
In December, 1927, during her senior year at Smith, Anne went with her older sister, Elisabeth, to Mexico City for the holidays.

Helen Bevington, professor of English at Duke University, is the author most recently of a memoir, "The House Was Quiet and the World Was Calm."

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Vex
 - 8 Town crier's word
 - 9 Row of cut grass
 - 14 Willow genus
 - 15 Salad-green plant
 - 16 Reporter's question
 - 17 Grape residue
 - 18 "—boy!"
 - 19 Mountain nest
 - 20 Bantu tribesmen
 - 21 Timber tree
 - 23 Infant ailment
 - 25 Mideast ruler
 - 26 Swab
 - 28 Pass-catcher
 - 29 Each Sp.
 - 33 Metric unit of volume: Fr.
 - 37 Greek-column order
 - 38 Illusive
 - 40 More exact
 - 42 Envisions
 - 43 Relative of Sra.
 - 44 Cairo initials
 - 45 Down-under marsupial
 - 47 Muse of memory
 - 51 Occasional kitchen shelf
 - 56 Mideast nation
 - 57 Become frosty
 - 58 Snow house: Var.
 - 59 Chanel
 - 60 Garner's middle name
 - 61 U.S. missile
 - 62 Land holding in old England
 - 63 Streamlined
 - 64 Diminutive suffix
 - 65 Saves nine
 - DOWN
 - 1 Marceau, e.g.
 - 2 Flier Balbo
 - 3 Savage
 - 4 Copies
 - 5 Rhyme scheme
 - 6 "—be gay"
 - 7 Famous first words
 - 8 Part of the 11 P.M. telecast
 - 9 Elegance
 - 10 Expression of relief
 - 11 Prefix with sol or space
 - 12 The butcher, etc.
 - 22 Rebuilding
 - 23 Suffix
 - 24 Artist's concern
 - 27 Place to buy wheat
 - 29 Astronomy's father
 - 30 Cuckoo
 - 31 Kind of jockey
 - 32 Year
 - 33 Tanker weights
 - 34 Land of DeValera
 - 35 Detective's tool
 - 36 Christadelphian
 - 37 Eastern faith
 - 39 Chit
 - 43 Cate grass
 - 45 Ruble
 - 46 Apportion
 - 48 Destroy slowly
 - 49 Parrot
 - 50 Organic compounds
 - 51 Succeeds
 - 52 Adjective suffix
 - 53 Hawaiian goose
 - 54 Fisher's ally
 - 55 Enticement



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